

The Lawrentian

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Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin

Fri., Oct. 12, 1962

Campus Votes to Consider Constitutional Amendments

Third Try to Amend Controversial Clause

THE STUDENT BODY will vote on three proposed amendments to the SEC constitution next Tuesday. A two-thirds majority is needed for the passage of these amendments, which passed the representative body of SEC at last Monday's meeting. Polling will take place from 8-12 a.m. in Main hall and the conservatory and from 1:30-4:30 p.m. in the Union.

TWO OF THE three amendments deal with technical difficulties arising from the newly adopted three-term system. The first would change Article 3, Section B, Paragraph 2 of the constitution which reads: "The freshman class will be represented by a male and female elected respectively at the nine weeks period of the first semester," to "... elected respectively during the sixth week of the first term."

A second change involves the addition of an amendment to give the vote of the freshman, before the election of their representatives, to one male and one female head counselor.

Another technical change in the constitution would alter Article 4, Section 6, Paragraph C, sub paragraph 1 from "There shall be an election for student body president during the month of February," to "... election

during the month of March before the end of the second term."

FOR THE THIRD time in two years, the representative council voted to amend Article 3, Section C, Paragraph 2 of the constitution which reads: "The duties of the representative council will be ... to legislate on matters pertaining to the interests of the student body where they do not interfere with the national obligations of groups so obligated." The proposed amendment would simply read "power to legislate on matters pertaining to the interests of the student body." In the all school vote of February 1962 the amendment was defeated by 14 votes and again in May by eight votes.

The budget was read and the vote tabled for a week, due to the exclusion of International club in the budget and the necessary revision involved. Because of the increase in students, each paying \$3.00 to SEC, the money

to be allocated by the council totaled \$18,812.50.

Liz Cole announced that a discussion of the honor system will take place this week. Those interested in serving on the Honor Council should submit a recommendation stating their name to either Liz Cole or Dean Venderbush.

'Little Fugitive' Plays on Film Classics Series

Film Classics will present an American movie, *Little Fugitive*, Sunday at 1:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. at Stansbury theater. The film is the simple story of a lone child and his adventures at Coney Island.

Richie Andrusco, as the boy, performs with a charm and magnetism that recalls DeSica's *Bicycle Thief*. It is, in a sense, an experimental piece of cinema, in that it was made by a group with no prior experience in film making. The result is humor and pathos which have wonderful spontaneity.

Lack of experience by no means indicates lack of skill, for *Little Fugitive* has received wide acclaim and won the Silver Lion award at the Venice Festival of 1954.

A Charlie Chaplin short will be included in the program.



Miriam Makeba, a unique African folk singer, will appear in the Lawrence Chapel at 8:15 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 25. Tickets are on sale at Belling's Pharmacy for \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50 and \$1.

Lawrence Goes 'Wild West' For '62 Homecoming Week

SOME MAY HAVE thought it could never happen here, but next weekend the Lawrence campus will be moved in spirit for a short time back to the days of the Wild West. This will be the theme for Lawrence's 1962 "Wild West" Homecoming weekend, giving a frontier flavor to all the traditional Homecoming festivities and events.

THIS YEAR'S Homecoming will be unique not only in theme; for it also marks the commemoration of Coach Bernie Heselson's 25th year with the Vikes.

Moreover, besides the traditional mainstays of the weekend—the pajama skits, house decorations, dance, and the game itself—the Homecoming committee has this year scheduled a picnic at the gym preceding the Vikings' tilt with Ripon.

To add to the Western atmosphere of the weekend, the Homecoming committee will set up shop in the Union to exchange students' tattered greenbacks for silver dollars. These then can be dramatically and flamboyantly spent during the weekend Western whirl. The hours for the currency exchange will be Thursday and Friday afternoons and Saturday morning.

Following is a complete calendar of Homecoming events.

Friday, Oct. 19, is Blue and White Day, when all Lawrence students show their support of the Vikes by wearing the school colors. The first event of the day will be the traditional Faculty-Student Convocation at 10:40 a.m. (regular 10:40 classes will meet at 10:40 on Thursday.) In addition to the usual skits, the Convo will see the presentation of Homecoming Queen candidates and the balloting to determine who is to wear the crown.

Friday evening is the night when the thespian art cringes before the en masse assault of the freshmen women in the Pajama Skits. Time is 7:30; place is in the Chapel. After

the skits, the 1962 Homecoming Queen will be crowned, and at 9:30 a torchlight parade will wend its way to Union hill for the ceremonial burning of the raft.

Saturday is, of course, the big day. Things start happening at 11:00 a.m., when the Lawrence cross-country runners vie with Ripon. Simultaneously, judges will be selecting the most clever and apt house decorations on campus.

Then at noon, the Homecoming picnic will be held at Alexander gymnasium. Students may pick up a box lunch at their dorm's dining hall and join the crowd at the gym to eat, or, alternatively, hamburgers may be bought at the picnic. Skits will provide entertainment for the eat-outers.

At 2:00 p.m., following the picnic, is the central feature of the weekend, the Homecoming game. In between the halves of the Lawrence-Ripon struggle, the Lawrence band will present a short program. At 4:00 p.m. everyone is invited to a coffee hour at the Union and fraternity houses. Then, at 9:30 p.m., the Homecoming dance gets underway in the Union and continues until 1:00 a.m.

The final official event of the weekend will be a Sunday morning coffee hour for Lawrence students and their parents. This will take place at 11:00 in the Union.

Planning of this year's Homecoming activities has been in the hands of the SEC Homecoming committee, headed by co-chairmen Barb Isely and Gordon Paine. Others on the committee are Kathy Dinham and Marles Noles, convocation; Karen

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Goldovsky Group to Bring 'Live' Opera to Lawrence

WHEN THE GOLDOVSKY Grand Opera Theatre company implants its "La Traviata" on the Memorial Chapel stage October 29, Lawrentians will be in for a taste of extraordinary music-drama entertainment.

Time Magazine said of the company, "Never anything like this anywhere ... a fresh young company trained within an inch of its last high C ... made listeners from Baltimore to Wichita forget that opera was supposed to be difficult."

BORIS GOLDOVSKY, America's "Mr. Opera," has whipped up the Verdi favorite into a production that has breathed a refreshing new breath of life into the operatic world.

During seven national touring seasons, Goldovsky's company has successfully demonstrated that operatic masterworks can be valid and absorbing theatre, largely due to fresh new English translations, and superior stagecraft and musicianship.

Many of the Grand Opera Theatre's translations are specially prepared by Mr. Goldovsky himself. While aiming never to misrepresent the composer's of librettis' true intentions, they eschew any too liberal renderings, striving for English phrases that will sound in performance as if the composer had actually written his music to those particular words.

GOLDOVSKY, beloved for his matinee intermission commentaries from the Metropolitan Opera, often does the work while commuting between his own piano recital and lecture dates.

An emphasis on the theatrical aspects of the operatic art accompanies the "opera-in-English" policy, too.

Goldovsky contends that the resistance of American audiences thus far to opera is due, in addition to language matters, to low dramatic standards. It is in these dramatic problems that the Goldovsky company finds its biggest challenge, especially since being on the "road" poses new physical limitations to stagecraft at nearly every turn.

TO MAKE possible the scenic changes essential to the opera's plot, widely diverse theatre situations, a new concept of stage production was developed especially for this company.

"Mr. Opera," working under a grant from the Ford Foundation, conducted a series of extensive researches into the problems of acoustics, scenery and communications. His efforts turned up the use of special fiberglass reflective surfaces to assure perfect balance between vocalists and orchestra; special loudspeakers to equip the singers with sound conditions on stage comparable to those the audience hears out in the auditorium; and an adaptation of the infantry's "walkie-

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USIA to Dramatize Beck's Short Story

A radio dramatization of a short story by Professor Warren Beck of Lawrence College will be heard in Spanish throughout Latin America through the auspices of the United States Information Agency, it has been learned recently.

The USIA has requested permission to use "The Blue Sash," which was the title story of Beck's first volume of collected stories, in a 20-minute dramatization for non-commercial broadcast to and within Latin America.

The story originally appeared in Story Magazine, was reprinted in the Best American Short Stories for 1939 and the Best of the Best American Short Stories, 1915-1950. It also appeared in the between-wars anthology "These Were Our Years," published in 1959.

Inv. Open Houses Begin This Sunday

The first Invitational Open Houses will be held this Sunday, Oct. 14, from 2-5 p.m. in all women's dorms. During these hours, women may receive gentleman callers in their rooms, providing the doors are open and there are proctors on the floor.

Under the present system, open houses are to be held once a month, but the Committee on Student Living will soon discuss the suggestion that they be held every Sunday.



The Ajemian Sisters



Beaux Arts Trio



Podolsky - Van Vaker



Walden Quartet

Artist Series Seats Close Out Tomorrow

Advance counter sales of Lawrence Community Artist Series and Chamber Music Series seats end this Saturday, Oct. 13, at Belling Pharmacy.

Lawrence students benefit this year under a college plan for free season tickets to the four Artist Series concerts. They must present activities cards as identification.

The four concerts will include Jorge Bolet, pianist, Thursday, Nov. 29; Gerard Souzay, bass-baritone, Monday, Jan. 14; Janos Starker, cellist, Monday, Feb. 11; and The Fine Arts Quartet, Monday, April 22.

The Chamber Music Series also consists of four concerts, and is held in 250-seat Harper hall at the Music-Drama center. Season seats cost \$7.50.

Concerts are The Walden String Quartet, Monday, Nov. 12; Podolsky-Van Aker, lutenist and mezzo-soprano, Thursday, Feb. 14; The Beaux Arts Trio, Thursday, Feb. 28; and The Ajemian Trio, piano, violin, and percussion, Monday, April 1.

Single concert admissions are available to both series 10 days in advance of each program.

Geology Dept. Sponsors Tri-State Field Conference

The Lawrence geology department will host the Tri-State Field conference for geologists from Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa this weekend.

Starting off the conference will be an examination of a major fold structure, involving sedimentary and volcanic rocks, east of Mountain and Lakewood, Wis. Spotting the two-day event will be the study of outcrops of anorthosite, a peculiar igneous rock, in the vicinity of Tigerton, Wis.

According to Dr. Read, 200 people are expected for this event. This will include geologists associated with state and federal surveys, as well as professors and students.

Prof. Breunig Speaks In Episcopal Series

Professor Charles Breunig, department of history, will speak on "Louis Philippe, the Last King of France," at 10 a.m. Thursday, Oct. 18, at All Saints' Episcopal church. The lecture is the fourth of the 16th Annual Lecture Series sponsored by the Women of All Saints'.

Mr. Breunig studied at the University of Paris under a Fulbright fellowship in 1951-1952, and spent the 1960-1961 academic year in France. His special field of interest is nineteenth and twentieth century European history in relation to the Christian democratic parties.

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LAWRENTIANS enjoy the annual girl-ask-boy "Westward Ho" dance held in the Memorial Union last Saturday night.

Hulbert Speaks on 'Uhuru'; Seeks Aid for the Africans

"UHURU CHALLENGES the Middle West" was the topic of a lecture given by Mr. Marshall Hulbert, vice president of Lawrence college, October 4 at the All Saints' Episcopal church. During the summer Mr. Hulbert was a member of a delegation of five members of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest. The group visited Liberia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Tanganyika in an effort to determine how the ACM colleges could aid collectively in improving the education in one of these four nations.

THE WORD "uhuru" explained Mr. Hulbert, means "freedom" in Swahili, the language of many native Africans. Africans now want this freedom to run their own lives and make their own mistakes. Education requisite to the proper management of this freedom is now sorely lacking, however.

Mr. Hulbert stressed that the barriers in the way of education at this time are numerous and formidable. The literacy rate, for example, is less than 20 per cent. Most children do not start school at all, and those who do are forced to drop out either because they must work or because their parents cannot afford to send them to the schools, all of which are located in cities and towns.

In addition, the Christians and the Moslems present a religious barrier, for neither side is anxious to join the other in a single educational effort. Finally, the old prejudice against educating women is still very common. In all, Dr. Hulbert concluded, of the 45 per cent of the people who enter the primary grades, only five per cent go to secondary schools, and only a fraction of one per cent enter and complete college.

MR. HULBERT added that the problems of staffing and administration in the schools are equally pressing. In Africa, teaching is not a respected vocation and the pay

is very poor. Those who can teach often find that they can earn more by working for the government and usually end by doing just that. In addition, Mr. Hulbert stated, the British system of education now dominant in Africa has thus far been highly inflexible, adapting only very slowly to the needs of the Africans themselves.

From the data garnered last summer, the delegation will make two recommendations concerning the best ways in which ACM colleges can lend assistance. The first will be a recommendation to aid Cuttington college, a liberal arts college in Liberia. The second will be to aid the University college in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika.

Both schools need teacher training programs. Competent American educators will have to establish programs to train African primary and secondary school teachers. The colleges are also in need of social science, English and language teachers. Further assistance in the form of teachers from other countries will be needed to cope with the present primary and secondary school teacher shortage until the Africans themselves are ready to begin taking over in this area.

For participating Americans, Mr. Hulbert concluded, the experience will provide a new perspective. If adopted, it will be a "showcase" for the American liberal arts system of education. In the opinion of the ACM, this system can serve in many ways to combat the problems now facing modern day Africa in its movement toward intellectual as well as political freedom.

Faculty Recital Features Mann, Duncan, Rehl

Three members of the conservatory faculty — Miriam Clapp Duncan, lecturer in harpsichord, Patricia Mann, instructor in flute, and Frances Clarke Rehl, lecturer in cello — will present a recital at 4 p.m. in Harper hall, Sunday, Oct. 14.

The program will feature music of the late Baroque period, including works by Couperin, J. S. Bach and Purcell.

This is the second recital in the 1962-63 faculty series. The next recital in this series will be given on October 21 by John Koopman, baritone.

PROGRAM

I
Sonata for Flute, Viola da Gamba and Basso Continuo Lotti 1667-1740
Largo
Allegro
Adagio
Vivace

II
Sonata No. 2 for Viola da Gamba and Harpsichord Bach 1685-1750
Adagio
Allegro
Andante
Allegro

INTERMISSION

III
Le Trophee— Francois Couperin 1668-1733

Suite No. IV in a minor Purcell 1658-1695

Prelude
Almand
Corant
Saraband

Gigue en Rondeau Rameau 1683-1764

IV
Sonata in C Minor for Flute and Harpsichord— Telemann 1681-1767

Allegro
Adagio
Allegro assai
Ondeggiando, ma non adagio
Allegro

V
Sonata a Trois LeClair 1697-1764

Adagio
Allegro
Largo (Sarabande)
Allegro assai

Professor Sealts Produces Study of Melville Work

DR. MERTON M. SEALTS, professor of English who is currently on leave of absence, is co-editor of a scholarly work on Billy Budd which came recently from the University of Chicago press.

The volume is "Billy Budd, Sailor," and is subtitled "An Inside Narrative." It consists of a reading text and a genetic text of the famous Herman Melville work, which has been edited, provided with an introduction and notes by Sealts and Harrison Hayford of the Northwestern university staff.

A PUBLISHER'S note describes the work: "This major work of scholarship provides the first accurate version of Melville's final novel, differing in important respects from editions previously available. Through exhaustive study of the manuscript, the editors have evolved the definite texts of Billy Budd, Sailor, which they present here together with extensive notes and commentary.

"In addition, a separate 'genetic text' and accompanying analysis, table and discussion enable the reader for the first time to follow in detail the genesis and growth of Melville's story.

"The new findings embodied in this thoroughly documented volume open challenging perspectives for scholars and critics—who during recent years have diverged widely in their interpretations of this much-discussed novel. In the editors' own words, 'Perhaps the inability of critics to agree upon the meaning of Billy Budd should not be a matter for wonder or regret; perhaps the capacity of

the work to elicit continued interest from critics of various schools and to suggest various significances (Melville's own term) should be taken for a sign that it is indeed a literary masterpiece. Perhaps, moreover, no final agreement among critics is either possible or even desirable."

Harrison Hayford, who took his Ph.D. at Yale, is associate professor of English at Northwestern. He is the editor of "The Somera Mutiny Affair," co-editor of an edition of Melville's "Omoo", and editor of "Classic American Writers," an anthology. He has had a major interest in problems of the teaching of English and was co-editor of "Reader and Writer," a volume of readings designed for freshman English studies.

Sealts, who this year is on a Guggenheim fellowship for research at Harvard, also holds his Ph.D. from Yale. He is the author of "Melville As Lecturer," he has been a frequent contributor to literary journals, and is now preparing a revised edition of his study of Melville's reading first published serially in 1948-50.

Both Sealts and Hayford are among the general editors of the "Journals and Miscellaneous Notebooks of Ralph Waldo Emerson," a new edition currently in progress.

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Hulbert to Speak Sunday on Africa

Dr. Marshall Hulbert, vice-president of the college, will speak about his trip to Africa last summer to the Wesley Fellowship at the family night supper of the First Methodist church at 6 p.m. The guest speaker was in Africa under the auspices of the Associated Colleges of the Midwest.

Reservations should be made with Andrea Bailey in Sage, Marilyn Mundy in Colman, Ken Baughman in Brokaw or Sean Austin in Plantz by Saturday morning.

A Few New Paperbounds

GOLDEN AGES OF THE THEATER—Kenneth McGowan and William Melnitz
THE GREAT DEPRESSION—David A. Shannon
SCARCITY AND EVIL—Vivian Charles Walsh
JUSTICE AND SOCIAL POLICY—Frederick A. Olafson
CONSTRUCTIVE ETHICS—T. V. Smith and William Debbins
KNOWLEDGE, ITS VALUES AND LIMITS—Gustave Weigel, S.J. and Arthur G. Madden
LONELINESS—Clark E. Moustakas

LITERATURE, POPULAR CULTURE, AND SOCIETY—Leo Lowenthal
THE EDUCATION OF TEACHERS—G. K. Hodenfield and T. M. Stinnett
THE PHILOSOPHY OF MIND—Edited by V. C. Chappell
ART AND EXISTENTIALISM—Arthur B. Fallico
SOCIAL JUSTICE—Edited by Richard B. Brandt
THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT—Leon Litwack
DISCRIMINATION—Wallace Mendelson (based on the report of the United States Commission on Civil Rights)

CONKEY'S BOOK STORE

From the Editorial Board

New Year... Old Issue

The first new old issue of the new year came up in SEC last Monday when the representative body—for the third time—voted to amend Article Three, Section C, Part 2 of the constitution. For freshmen and those students who don't remember this controversial clause, it reads: "The duties of the Representative Council shall be to legislate on matters pertaining to the interests of the student body where they do not interfere with the national obligations of groups so obligated."

What this fancy bit of rhetoric says—in practical terms—is that the Lawrence student government cannot formulate legislation contrary to the policy of a national Greek group. This undue limitation on the powers of SEC has twice before been questioned, but in each case an all-campus vote recorded just under the two-thirds majority needed to amend the constitution.

What effect would the passage of this amendment have upon Greek groups? None, probably. Removing this barrier would simply allow the representative body to vote on any measure concerning the student body. Ridding the constitution of this clause does not mean that SEC will pass legislation contrary to Greek policies (as many seem to equate the two); it simply states that if Lawrence students so choose, they can, as a whole, oppose any such policy. Striking the clause would not take away any right from the students: it would simply open a channel which can be used to combat unnecessary or unfair dictates from outside the campus.

An example of when such an amendment might prove valuable occurred early last year when more than half of the student body signed an opinion poll verbally condemning racial discrimination. Any discussion of this issue in SEC, however, was curtailed because it would have been contrary to the constitution. Yet it is certainly conceivable that Lawrentians might agree on this or a similar issue and some type of legislation would become desirable.

The purpose of this amendment is to simplify legislative action and to avoid any restrictive measures which might be placed upon SEC by some outside group. A two-thirds majority is often difficult to obtain—especially at this early stage of the year when few people have geared themselves to campus issues. Anyone who considers a forward-moving student government to be a positive value should not fail to vote in Tuesday's balloting.

Povolny Explains Study Of African Regionalism

DR. MOJMIR POVOLNY of the Lawrence College government department recently concluded a year of research which took him and his family to Europe and Africa. Dr. Povolny studied emerging patterns of regionalism and unity in what was once French colonial Africa.

Actual library research was only a part of Dr. Povolny's investigation. The fact that the regionalism in Africa is new made a limited amount of material available, and the fact that he wished to investigate this regionalism in connection with the European Common Market further reduced the amount of material, at the same time making travel and numerous personal interviews in Africa particularly fruitful.

DR. POVOLNY did the library research in Paris, using the materials of the Library of African and Overseas Affairs, the Institute of Political Science Library, and the National Library. Two months of the year was spent in gathering data from interviews in Africa itself.

The reason for the relative disunity of the north and west African nations, Dr. Povolny stated, is that they are now on their own. What the French colonial government did to make that area a regional entity the Africans must now do for themselves. In throwing off French colonial rule these nations dispose of an organizational system that they have found difficult to replace.

Dr. Povolny emphasized first that instead of one entity there is now a sizeable number of foreign states, each with its own geographical boundaries and rights, both of which are zealously

guarded. Where a president could govern all of northwest Africa, there are instead dozens of presidents, one for each little nation. In Dr. Povolny's words, "Everyone wants to be president."

IN ADDITION to the treasured political rights, Dr. Povolny discovered that the varying local customs, geographical locations, religions and languages work against unity. Furthermore, men of similar political views tend to congregate at various places, thus threatening to set up several regional entities instead of just one. Casablanca and Monrovia, Liberia, are two of these centers.

There are also several factors working toward unity, Dr. Povolny found. As a rule, with Africans as with anyone else, any measure which will benefit the particular states and aid the general unity too will be popular.

Such a measure is the movement toward economic unification, which is beginning to make its mark. With this new unification and its tangible benefits of varied goods and stabler economies has gone the idea of nominal political unification and its benefit, prestige in the eyes of the world. Africans are beginning to realize that a united front carries more weight in world affairs than does a

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Perspective

Britain and the Common Market

MIKE GANNETT

SINCE World War II, Western Europe has slowly been progressing toward economic and political integration. This has been spurred on by the formation of the European Common Market, a 6-nation tariff union of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.



Since 1958, tariffs between these nations has been reduced by 50 per cent or more. This has stimulated a competitive spirit marked by increased industry and agricultural output by each member nation. Thus, the Common Market derives its name from the common labor and enterprise made possible by the reduction of the tariff walls.

Any country from the outside of the Common Market is at an apparent disadvantage as long as members of the market can continue to compete with each other.

The European Common Market has developed very rapidly, and to neglect its impact is impossible, especially by any important trading nation. Britain has been forced to compare its institutions and development with the "Six" members, and, it has found itself left behind by the more dynamic societies.

BRITAIN'S lack of response to the challenges of the times stems from the simple fact that it lacks a unifying sense of purpose, evident by economic stagnation. Some attribute this to the lack of young blood and new ideas in British government. In order to compensate for its lost time, "Britain's" entry into the Market is an attempt to gain more control over an evolution which is already under way. In Britain's own self-interest, it must pull itself out of the rut by joining Europe to give itself more directive.

Negotiations for Britain's entry into the Common Market have been going on for more than a year. Complicated problems have been created by this move, and answers to these problems have caused Britain's delayed entry. The biggest problem, of course, is the Commonwealth. Ever since the formation of the British Commonwealth, countries like Australia, Canada and New Zealand have exported almost exclusively to Britain. When Britain joins the Six, "Commonwealth" trade with Britain will have to be treated in the same way as trade with the United States and other countries outside the Common Market.

COMMONWEALTH countries need assurance that they will have someone with whom to export and import. Regardless of solutions, the Commonwealth will retain close contact with Britain for sentimental reasons, but economically and politically, the interests of the Commonwealth will drift toward Western Europe and the United States. This is the price Britain will have to pay.

British delegates to Brussels, the Common Market's temporary headquarters, have been trying to commute the idea of "outward-looking," which, in effect, says that "all producing countries have the right to share in the European Market." The French kicked up their heels about

this. "Who would pay for French farm surplus?" they asked. Begrudgingly they have had to resign themselves to the fact that British entry is inevitable.

This and other delays are exasperating because they are merely "a matter of form." They have been time consuming; however, most differences have been worked out, and hopefully for Britain, further delays will not occur.

The character of the Common Market will be changed considerably by the addition of Britain and other countries. It will be a far greater force in world affairs for, obviously, the collective strength of the Common Market is far

greater than that of its individual members.

With almost 300,000,000 members, the Common Market will be the world's largest economic bloc. From the strength derived from its size, it will serve as a powerful deterrent to the spread of communism in the free world.

And in the final analysis, bold steps by the United States to meet the challenges of the Common Market will serve not only to strengthen free world trade, but also to stimulate competitive vigor in our domestic economy.

(Material for this article was taken from recent issues of *The Spectator* and *U.S. News and World Report*.)

On the Political Scene

Citizenry Neglects Internal Problems

By NED CARLETON

THE PRECARIOUS STATE of international politics today is more of a fact than most of us would like to believe. International policy of the United States since World War II has become a main topic of concern in all walks of American life. The scope and gravity of this problem is so great that it tends to make the American citizenry forget about many internal problems. Most Americans are quite interested in Mr. Krushchev. Presidential elections also create quite a stir. But, just how much does the average American know about or care about his congressman, his senator or his ward chairman? How many Americans are just too "busy" to vote in anything less than a presidential election?

There is an institution in American politics today called the primary. This is comparable to the nomination of a president and vice-president by one of our major parties; only the primary is a purely local thing. To vote in a primary one must be a registered voter, that is, registered as a member of a political party.

IT IS here, at the primary, that the real choice of candidates is made. How many people bother to vote in a primary? For that matter, how many people are even aware that they must be registered to vote in such an election?

There is a definite lag in the political awareness of the American voters today. A great lethargy has arisen from a sense of false security. The land of riches and opportunity has bred a race of secure people — entirely too secure. In order that we compete internationally, we must be stable in our internal politics. But what can we as students do to strengthen our country?

The majority of the college students today are not voters. But in a matter of four years, at the most, one jumps from a senior in high school to a "responsible" citizen. During these years we must prepare ourselves for the responsible place we are to hold as voters by seeking education. We don't all have to become political science majors, but how many among us have said, "I really don't know a thing about politics."

America is a democracy, but it can't stay a democracy long if the nation as individual voters refuses to accept the responsibility of, or won't bother to get acquainted with, politics.

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Book Reviews

Breakthrough to Peace. Twelve Views on the Threat of Thermonuclear Extermination. 48 pages. New Directions Paperbook. \$1.95.

IT IS NECESSARY to discuss the fateful problems of our time, and independent minds have not hesitated to do so, even though the trend of the masses is toward an ever more submissive and inert acceptance of meaningless slogans. No such slogans will be found in this book. Nor do these writers offer easy solutions. Indeed, they do not pretend to a fallibility which can promise anything beyond the austerity of a task that may turn out to be fruitless.

But they seek to offer sincere and unprejudiced judgments of our predicament and their analysis is not without very significant hopes, if only we can be faithful to the reason and wisdom which we have not yet irrevocably lost.

The essays in this book attempt to break through thought barriers and open up rational perspectives. Hence, each one of the writers assumes, in his own way, that the questions he raises are not already closed forever by prejudice or by the informal dictatorship of thought control.

THOMAS MERTON, in his essay, "Peace: A Religious Responsibility," states that "if we assume that the basic questions have already been answered, our doom is sealed." He judges that it is necessary to restore some moral sense to the problems of the nuclear age. He contends that it becomes more and more difficult to judge the morality of an act leading to war because it is increasingly more difficult to know precisely what is going on.

Walter Stein in "Defense of the West," decries the theory of "necessity," his term for the belief of those who feel that the only way we can save ourselves is to attack first. He calls for a return to reality, "a policy of unconditional disarmament could break through the closed circle of terror within which we co-exist. Those to whom this seems madly unrealistic might perhaps reconsider where realpolitik has brought us."

He contends that the ultimate meaning of the H-bomb might be just this, that "realism" is under judgment—"that it is time to return to reality." He feels that at the root of our civilization there are sources of hope, and resources of defense, sufficient for every human situation. "Heaven and earth will pass away, but no 'necessity', however extreme, can divorce us from these sources . . ."

HERBERT BUTTERFIELD in "Human Nature and the Dominion of Fear" states that "if it is wrong to tip the balance slightly in favor of humanity and faith [by unconditional disarmament] at such a point as this, the fact is so monstrous as to imply the doom of our civilization, whatever decision we take on the present issue." He continues, "the fact that we can contemplate such an atrocity [justifiable use of the Hydrogen bomb] is a symptom of a terrible degeneracy in human relations—a degeneracy which the predicament itself has no doubt greatly helped to produce."

Lewis Mumford, in his essay "The Morals of Extermination" contends that we have lost sight of our most important values by our "self-imposed" problem of containing Russia and the rest of the Communist world. He feels that every scientific advance widens the catastrophe

that we have been developing to planetary dimensions.

Since our leaders are still concentrating their efforts in this direction, he asks "Why, then, do we still listen to these mistaken counsels that committed us . . ." He blames our change in moral values, as he sees it, upon the rise of Fascism. Until this time, it was unacceptable in military terms to bomb innocent citizens, and that warfare generally was carried out and directed entirely against military targets.

HE CALLS this change of policy "collective extermination" and states, "more than any other event that has taken place in modern times this sudden radical change-over from war to collective extermination reversed the whole course of human history." Once this became acceptable, he states that "the confined tumor of war . . . turned in to a cancer that would invade the blood stream of civilization." He claims that under the guise of a calculated risk, our nuclear strategists have prepared to bring on a calculated catastrophe.

He feels that these weapons—not Russia—are our real enemy, and as long as we are committed to them, we shall remain unable to conceive of the necessary means for extending the area of effective freedom, and "above all, for safeguarding mankind from meaningless mutilation and massacre."

According to Mr. Mumford, if we rallied our forces in the directions of "mercy, human-heartedness, and morality," no government could stand against us and face its own people, however strong their cynicism. Therefore, he feels that "the key to all practical proposals lies in a return to moral values. . . ."

THESE TWELVE authors contend that it is vitally important to create a general climate of rationality, and to preserve a broad, tolerant, watchful and humanistic outlook on the whole of life, in order that rash and absurd assumptions might not be freely circulated in our society.

These twelve essays attempt to create, or at least to express the desire for this climate. All of them, in their own way, approach the problems related to nuclear war with a freely questioning mind, in search of facts and principles which tend to upset the crude assumptions already too widely accepted by the majority, particularly in America. Hence these essays all share a common note of urgency and protest.

One of the most disturbing and dangerous of all prejudices is the sometimes popular assumption that anyone who doubts that the bomb is the ultimate solution, proves himself by this doubt to be a subversive.

FOR THOSE who believe this, these essays will prove disturbing. These writers describe austere remedies. They

demand thought, patience and the willingness to face risks, in order to enter new and unexplored territory of the mind. They refuse to be satisfied with negativism and destruction, or with the despair that masks as heroism and prepares for the explosion in which all the humanized, social and spiritual values "that we know will go up in radioactive smoke."

The perspectives in this book are, then, humanistic in the deepest and most spiritual sense of the word. They look beyond the interests of any restricted group toward the deepest and most critical needs of man himself.

Whether one agrees with their premises, or the practicability of them, one has to admit that they are at least a clear attempt at constructive criticism, something that is often lacking in works or essays of this type. They seem to be saying that history is ours to make: now above all we must try to recover our freedom, our moral autonomy and our capacity to control the forces that make for life and death in our society.

Povolny Explains

Continued from Page 4
divided one, and that even a loosely united Africa is in a far better position to bargain than a disunited one.

A THIRD factor, the Pan-African ideal, the union of all the African nations, remains in the background. The advocates of Pan-Africanism have received great encouragement from the rise of the European common market, which is to them part of what should become a "Pan European Ideal."

By the Pan Africanists the Common Market is looked upon as an economic herald of what may be a future totally united Europe. It is only a short step for them to see the growing African economic cooperation as an African "common market" and from this to foresee a realization of their Pan-African ideal.

Dr. Povolny's conclusion, however, is that such a unity is not likely for many years. Rather, he feels, there will be a slow progress, possibly even temporary "chauvinistic lapses" in which progress will halt for a time.

At all events, Dr. Povolny feels, progress will be "slower than it has been in Europe," though even now one can see that the nations of north and west Africa have gone a long distance toward the restoration of order and mutual cooperation without having to bring back colonialism.

OMNIBUS TO PLAY MAKEBA RECORDS

The music of Miriam Makeba will be presented on WLFM's new show "Omnibus" from 7-8 p.m. Sunday, Oct. 14.

Miss Makeba will present a concert here on October 25. Tickets are now on sale at Bellings pharmacy.



Your out of Schlitz . . . ?

from your President . . .

Twice last semester, in February and again in May, a proposed constitutional amendment was brought before the student body in an all-school election, having already been approved by a majority of the SEC Representative Council. Twice it was defeated, the first time by only 16 votes and the second by an even smaller margin.

Now, once again, this same proposed amendment has been passed by the Representative Council and will be brought to an all-school vote on Tuesday, October 16. The proposal merits just as much consideration the third time around as it did the first, and, in my opinion, it merits approval as well.

As it now stands, Art. 3, Sec. C, Par. 2 of the SEC Constitution reads, "(The duties of the Representative Council shall be) to legislate on matters pertaining to the interests of the Student Body where they do not interfere with the national obligations of groups so obligated." The proposed amendment, if passed, would change this to read ". . . to legislate on matters pertaining to the interests of the Student Body."

According to a strict interpretation of the original paragraph, the SEC can pass no legislation whatsoever on any issue which could conceivably conflict with any group's "national obligations"; it can, in other words, take no decisive action on such an issue other than circulating a petition indicating statement of belief or endorsing a motion to be included in the week's minutes. No resolution, for example, concerning such an issue can be drafted, for a resolution is a form of legislation and is, therefore, prohibited by the terms of this paragraph.

Let me cite an example.

Those of you who were here last December will remember that a petition condemning any imposition of racial and religious discrimination as a principle of membership selection upon any organized group of the college was circulated and signed by 562 students—a majority of the total enrollment.

Upon presentation of this petition to the Representative Council, with the understanding that no action was to be taken on the petition itself, a motion distinct from this petition and stating the opposition of the SEC to the imposition of such discrimination as criteria for membership in any organized group was carried by the Council.

This statement appearing in the minutes in the form of a motion constituted the extent of action that could be taken under the present constitutional restriction.

It may well be, of course, that the Representative Council, upon considering a given issue, may not wish to initiate further action. However—and this is the real significance of the proposed change—with the deletion of the qualifying clause, the representatives would have the option of adopting or rejecting further legislation, whereas now they are merely prohibited from doing so.

The power of influence of the student body would be broadened to the extent that the freedom of choice of action would be proportionately broadened.

In view of these considerations, I urge you to do two things: first, consider the question carefully, for it deserves thoughtful attention of all of us; and second, vote yes for the approval of the constitutional amendment on October 16.

LIZ COLE



Radio WLFM Begins Seventh Year; Schedules 'Lawrence Omnibus'

Radio station WLFM, the only completely student-operated station in the country, is now in its seventh year of operation. Broadcasting at 91.1 mc and with a power of 10,000 watts, WLFM serves not only Lawrence college, but also the whole of the Fox River Valley.

The station's program has not been drastically changed from last year's schedule. The most important addition is that of the show "Lawrence Omnibus." This presentation, 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays, will consist of tape recordings of the best in conservatory recitals and theatrical works. The program will also include general news of Lawrence campus events.

On Nov. 18, the Omnibus show will consist solely of the

presentations of Lawrence college folk singers. Anyone wishing to try out should contact either Ken White or Elliott Bush as soon as possible.

Lawrence's radio station, in an attempt to remain modern as today's date, has just purchased and is installing, a new tape recorder. This instrument is hailed as the ultimate in high fidelity tape recorders, also being capable of handling stereo tapes.

"Unusually, there has been a large turnout of aspiring young freshmen," said Sheet Editor Bush, "but there is still room for more." In particular, the position of promotions manager is vacant, and petitions will be accepted by Mr. Joseph Hopfensperger, faculty adviser to the station.

Groves Joins Lawrence Staff

Miss Dorothy Groves has been added to the Lawrence College staff as assistant to the director of dormitories and dietician at Russell Sage hall.

Miss Groves is a graduate of Eastern Illinois State college and has done graduate work at Purdue. She has had eight years of experience in food service at Ball State college, Muncie, Ind., and for three years has been counselor at a YWCA summer camp near Muncie.

Part of Miss Groves' duty this year will be planning for a major expansion in the food service at Russell Sage hall to be completed by September, 1963. This is necessary because many of the men to be housed in a new dormitory at the southernmost end of Meade street will take their meals at Sage.

Construction of the dormitory, to house 176 men, will start on Oct. 10, with the aid of a government loan.

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Dr. Landis Views Lawrence Past, Present, and Future

By NED CARLETON

DR. RALPH V. LANDIS came to Lawrence in 1926 as the school's first and only permanent physician. One of his first official acts was to remodel the house in which the infirmary staff is now stationed, into a "temporary infirmary." The following interview took place in the same "temporary" office.

DR. LANDIS — examining his 26 years of personal experience—said that he personally considered the students of today to be "more mature, less naive, and better and more serious students." But as a footnote, however, he added, "It's true that students are more self-reliant, but they are just putting up a bigger front (than formerly). They are not more sophisticated."

He further continued, "The admissions requirements of Lawrence students today are much stiffer than they were in the earlier days, and the men are becoming better students." Most of the top students, according to the doctor, used to be women.

Dr. Landis has served under four separate presidential administrations here at Lawrence. He stated that there was a liberal trend started by President Wriston (1925-1937) that has gradually gained momentum over the years.

"THERE HAS not been much radical change under

the separate administrations, but a gradual uplift in more liberal policy. The students of the 1930's had quite a system of penalties, such as a rigid cut system, but the students today have much more freedom. It is more of a university atmosphere than it used to be."

When asked whether the students at Lawrence today were much different in ideas and actions from the students of past years, the doctor quickly commented, "We've always had mavericks."

Dr. Landis in his capacity as school physician has attended many athletic events over the years. "Before and after the Second World War," said the doctor, "the caliber of athletics at Lawrence was quite high, but with the increased pressure on the athletes, as students, during the fifties the teams weren't quite as good. The teams are just starting to come back now."

THE DOCTOR also commented on two changes that he has seen in campus life over the years. "One of the most outstanding things is the laxity in morals as far as drinking and smoking go, but the greatest change has been in the dating habits. The girls are chasing the boys more than they ever have."

"The future of Lawrence looks very good," said the doctor. "We used to be very rich in ideas, but rather poor otherwise. Now that we are getting a more solid backing we will have tremendous advantages in the coming years."

MAGAZINES —
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HARD-RUNNING halfback Tim Knabe tries to break away from the grasp of an opposing tackler. The Viking gridders will be at Monmouth this weekend.

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QUAD SQUADS

As the fraternity football teams completed the second week of competition, the Betas emerged as the only undefeated team. The Betas first topped the Deltas 6-2, and then overran the Phi Gams, 19-7 for their next victory.

The Phi Deltas, stunned by their first defeat last week at the hands of the Betas, came roaring back this week. The Phis, warmed by a harassing victory over the Sig Eps 19-7, on Thursday, had a field day on Tuesday. Quarterback Joe Ungrodt was not to be stopped as his team swamped the Deltas, 48-0. He pitched three touchdown passes to John Alton, and two to both Tom Krohn and Jim Lynum.

The Phi Taus continued to display their rough defense, and their offense suddenly came to life. John Hartshorne overwhelmed the Phi Gams defense with two touchdown tosses to Dan Taylor and one to both Dick Shulman and Bob Dude. Hartshorne continued to rampage against the Sig Eps a few days later. This time Shulman was the receiver of two pay - dirt completions. Dude and Taylor each scored once in the 27-6 romp. The lone Sig Ep tally was a pass from Don Smart to Art Powell.

Though the Betas retained their hold on first place, they had difficulty in both of their encounters. One Al Bond pass to Larry Gradman was sufficient to overtake the Deltas 6-2. After the Fijis had managed a 7-6 halftime lead over the Betas, Don Schalk intercepted a goal bound pass and galloped for the touchdown that made the difference in the 19-7 encounter.

Eric Schylenberg and the Phi Deltas completely dominated the inter-fraternity golf meet with a score of 345. The Betas were second with 370 and the Phi Taus outshot the Deltas for third with a score of 392.

The Phi Deltas had the three top golfers of the meet. In addition to Schylenberg's 77, Ralph Hartley shot had an 85 and Jim Lynum an 86. The Betas owe their good placing to George Howe and Don Schalk, who both shot 89's. Though the Taus had no golfers in the 80's, their first three players were closely grouped in the 90's.

Inter-fraternity Football

1. Beta Theta Pi	3-0	32	15
2. Phi Delta Theta	2-1	73	14
3. Phi Kappa Tau	2-1	73	12
4. Sigma Phi Ep.	1-2	32	52
4. Delta Tau Delta	1-2	12	54
6. Phi Gamma D.	0-3	14	64

Goldovsky

Continued from Page 1

talkie" which connects the conductor's stand with the offstage choruses.

A revolutionary new Elemer Nagy Multi-Projection System of glass slides which projects the scenic artist's original designs onto plastic flats makes it possible to "melt" one scene into another in a matter of seconds without loss of dramatic continuity. As a result the colorful interior and exterior scenes of 19th century Paris have sprung to life before many a disbelieving, but pleased audience.

Tickets for the Goldovsky opera performance continue on sale at Belling Pharmacy with special student discounts on each regular price. All seats are reserved.

Fast Grinnell Team Outruns Harriers

GRINNELL MADE A sweep of their sports competition with Lawrence last Saturday when its cross-country team overwhelmed the Viking harriers 18-45. Led by five sophomores, the Pioneer runners crossed seven men over the finish line before Lawrence's second man finished. Only Reed Williams was able to break ahead of this fast Grinnell team as he placed third in the meet.

IN WINNING the meet Paul Patterson of Grinnell set a new course record of 16:10.2, breaking Williams' recent run of 16:54.5. Rounding out the remaining top positions for Grinnell were Rod Brown, Bruce Beckord, Jeri Langham, Clyde Smith, Phil Northen and Ted Winecki.

Bill Holzworth of Lawrence, hampered by an injury, placed ninth with Dick Gram, Bob Bonewitz and Bill Stillwell following to account for the Vikes first five runners.

Saturday the Lawrence cross-country team will travel to Monmouth. The Fighting Scots, bolstered by the addition of some fast sophomores knocked off Knox in their first meet of the season. Last year the Vikes edged Monmouth 28-31 at home.

In the Frosh dual meet with Sheboygan held last Friday, Sheboygan won 19-49. Lawrence's top freshman runner, Kim Summers, placed second. The other Lawrence finishers were Henry Kaiser, in the seventh position, Ed Kviz who placed ninth; and Steve Landried, John Vedder and

Jim de Rosset who finished 10th, 12th and 13th respectively.



Rookie Holzworth

The Benchwarmer

By JACK WOODYATT

The Grinnell game is over, but comments on the game still linger. In all the discussion over the poor performance of the Viking linemen, one central fact seems to have been forgotten — Pioneer quarterback Dick Orchard called an excellent game.

Seeing that the Lawrence defense was keying on fullback Joel Goldman and halfback Carlton Peterson, Orchard wisely faked handoffs to his teammates and kept the ball for rollout pass-run options. Having loosened the Viking defense in this manner, the Grinnell field general called power plays 75 per cent of the time during the remainder of the game. These plays not only gained yardage but also ate up the clock. Orchard scored the first 14 points in the game.

This is the final edition of the Benchwarmer under my authorship. Illness and a heavy course schedule are the factors involved. I've enjoyed writing this column these past nine months, and I sincerely appreciate the cooperation and the critical comments of the student body regarding it. To plagiarize and pervert the usual statement of Dougy Darkness, "Men and women of Lawrence, good evening."

Predictions

Lawrence 17, Monmouth 6
Grinnell 16, Coe 7
Carleton 40, Knox 8
Cornell 23, Beloit 6
Ripon 22, St. Olaf 13
Packer 35, Vikings 17
Browns 38, Colts 17
Eagles 24, Cowboys 13
Giants 27, Steelers 10
Cards 28, Redskins 13
Bears 31, 49ers 27
Lions 41, Rams 21
Texans 34, Patriots 17
Chargers 38, Bills 21

Homecoming

Continued from Page 1

O'Keefe, pajama skits; Jane Anderson and Paula Presba, decorations; Steve Meyer, picnic; Mary Tharinger and Dave Hass, dance; Marjorie Middleton, coffee hour; Wren Ellsworth and Mike Gannett, half-time; Sue Poulsen and Bill Oram-Smith, publicity; Stephanie Giese and Julie Biggers, awards; and Jim Eichstaedt, treasurer.

LIA to Elect New Officers

A meeting to elect officers for the Lawrence Independents Association will take place at 7 p.m. Monday, Oct. 15, in the Terrace room.

Those wishing to run for Independent representative to SEC should submit their names to Ralph Schuetz, Plantz hall, before Sunday, Oct. 14.

Grinnell Pioneers Topple Lawrence Gridmen, 21 to 7

Vikes Drop to 5-Way Tie For Second Place in MWC

A DETERMINED VIKING football team was not able to cope with the big overpowering Grinnell Pioneers as it dropped its first contest of the year, 21-7. The loss lowered Lawrence into a second-place tie with Carleton, Coe, Ripon and St. Olaf. All five teams are locked with 2-1 records. Grinnell, in capturing its third victory, gained undisputed possession of first place.

GRINNELL once again demonstrated its tremendous ball control offense. In their two previous wins, the Pioneers had racked up 880 total yards or an average of 440 yards per game.

The highly touted Lawrence defense, hurt by the loss of its top lineman Paul Crom-heeche, allowed the Grinnell team a total of 336 yards for the game, far short of Grinnell's previous totals. The Viking defense, however, had only given up 385 yards against both Cornell and Knox combined.

Led by their 160-pound half-back Howard Dunn and tricky quarterback Dick Orchard, the Pioneers drove for a TD the first time they had their hands on the ball. An interception by sophomore Upton Ethelbah gave Grinnell the ball on the Lawrence 49 yard line with 11:15 left in the first period.

IT TOOK them 11 plays to score, highlighted by passes of 21 and 15 yards to Dunn. With first down on the 8-yard line, the Viking defense held for three downs until on fourth down Orchard slipped around end for the score from two yards out.

Grinnell made the two-point conversion when Orchard bootlegged the ball into the end zone, putting them ahead 8-0 with 6:50 remaining in the first quarter.

After the Vikes relinquished the ball to Grinnell on a fumble, Grinnell was bogged

down and forced to kick. After bouncing off a Lawrence gridman, the punt was finally recovered by Guy Booth on the Viking 10 yard line.

THEN Lawrence began its first substantial drive of the day, as the period ended with the ball on their own 40-yard line. After failing to complete a pass to end Pat Jordan, who had gotten behind his defensive man, Gary Just was spilled for two successive losses and the Vikes were forced to kick.

With the punt rolling dead on the Lawrence 35-yard line, the Pioneers once again needed 11 plays to go the distance. Powerful 220-pound fullback Joel Goldman gained 20 yards in three carries to power the Grinnell drive.

A 22 yard pass play and four running plays placed the ball on the 4-yard line. Orchard scored from there and, after missing the conversion, Grinnell led 14-0, late in the second quarter.

AFTER an exchange of punts, the Vikings took the ball on their own 30-yard line with 21 minutes left in the half. A Just to Fred Flom pass for 26 yards put the Lawrence offensive unit into Grinnell territory for the first time. Unfortunately, Grinnell halted the march, as the half ended with Lawrence behind 14-0.

A spirited Lawrence team led by Carey Wickland began to move in the second half. Wickland intercepted a Pioneer pass in Lawrence territory and returned it all the

MWC STANDINGS			
	W-L	P	OP
Grinnell	3-0	87	35
Lawrence	2-1	45	35
Carleton	2-1	24	40
Coe	2-1	76	40
Ripon	2-1	76	41
St. Olaf	2-1	51	36
Beloit	1-2	31	29
Monmouth	1-2	21	77
Cornell	0-3	27	89
Knox	0-3	27	89

SATURDAY'S GAMES
Lawrence at Monmouth
Coe at Grinnell
Beloit at Cornell
Knox at Carleton
St. Olaf at Ripon

way to the Grinnell 29-yard line. After two plays lost 10 yards, Wickland wrangled his way into the open, caught a pass from Just and raced in to the end zone for a Viking score. Just converted and Lawrence was back in the ball game, behind only 14-7.

A determined Viking defense held on the next set of downs and Lawrence was in a good position to storm into the lead. Runs by Flom and Tim Knabe brought the ball to the mid-field stripe, from where Just hit Wickland with a pass for 18 yards and a first down on the Grinnell 32-yard line.

THREE RUNNING plays gained only seven yards. Then on fourth down Just's 42-yd. field goal try was a little wide and the Vikes last scoring opportunity was stopped.

After the missed field goal, Grinnell held onto the ball for 75 percent of the plays and also scored another touchdown which clinched the game for the tough Pioneers. It took 12 running plays to go 58 yards of their final score with Elston Bowers going over from the two yard line. The extra point made the score 21 to 7.

Although not many players are usually praised on the losing team, there was one Viking gridman who played an outstanding game. Anyone who attended the game saw Carey Wickland, senior half-back, starred on both offense and defense. He caught three passes, including the scoring toss, and his runs gained valuable yardage. On defense his interception set up the only Lawrence score, and he had a part in half the tackles.

But overall, as Coach Hesselton stated, Grinnell appears to have the best team that the conference has seen in the last 5 to 10 years. They have depth, good size (195 lb. 215 lb. players) and are able to do everything well. They stopped Lawrence's running attack and harassed Just on his passes.



CAREY WICKLAND, standing in the clear, hauls in the lone Vike TD in last Saturday's 21-7 loss to Grinnell. Wickland was outstanding on both offense and defense in the losing Vike cause.

On the Rebound

Vikes Seek 3rd Win; Travel to Monmouth

ATTEMPTING TO REBOUND to their winning form, the Viking football team travels to Monmouth, Ill., Saturday, to take on the surprising Monmouth Fighting Scots. Monmouth, which had been slaughtered in their first two games, came back and edged Beloit 7-6 last Saturday.

THE VIKINGS will face the worst defensive team in the league. The Fighting Scots have relinquished an average of 385 yards to the opposing team, with 60 per cent of this yardage being gained on the ground. Monmouth has also shown the worst offensive scoring punch in the conference, in only being able to maneuver for one touchdown a game.

However, this game is not as easy as it may appear on paper. Last week the Fighting Scots upset a Beloit team, which was statistically similar to Lawrence. Beloit had gained just three yards less than Lawrence after the first two contests, and its defensive units rated first and second in the conference. The Scots should also be up for their Homecoming festivities.

Leading the Monmouth attack is passing specialist Ed Prince, who tossed the winning Scot touchdown pass 60 yards to sophomore halfback Bob Tucker in last week's victory. Rounding out their

backfield is 175-pound full-back Larry Keener and little 145-pound Wayne Crum, who has been their leading ground gainer.

MONMOUTH has appeared to be very weak in its line play, having little depth and missing its injured All-Midwest Conference center. The Scots might have a difficult time keeping the likes of Walt Chapman, Luke Groser, Tom Ambrose and Gary Kussow out of their backfield.

Barring the possibility of another miracle upset by Monmouth, this game appears to be Lawrence's easiest in its upcoming schedule. The Vikes are not the type of a team that fumbles away its scoring opportunities or loses the ball on downs near the opponents goal line as Beloit did repeatedly against Monmouth.

SUPPORT YOUR VIKINGS

Football Leads Off Inter-Hall Sports

Interhall sports for freshmen and upperclassmen begins tomorrow with two touch football games at Whiting field beginning at 1:30 p.m. Brokaw I (1st and 2nd floors plus Brokaw Annex and Lawrence house) will play Brokaw II (3rd and 4th floors), and Plantz I (1st and 2nd floors) will oppose Plantz II (3rd and 4th floors plus East house).

The games will be played under interfraternity rules with seven-man teams. Each team in the next three weeks will play six games, opposing

every other squad twice. The first place team will receive 300 points; 200 and 100 points will be given to the second and third place teams respectively (in the football competition) toward the supremacy trophy which Plantz I now possesses.

Following is the touch football schedule:

Oct. 13, Saturday, 1:30.
Oct. 17, Wednesday, 4:00.
Oct. 19, Friday, 4:00.
Oct. 24, Wednesday, 4:00.
Oct. 27, Saturday, 1:30.
Oct. 31, Wednesday, 4:00.

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